

that shaped the gorge. They will also learn about the people who built the communities of the gorge—pioneers, missionaries, riverboat captains, soldiers, dam-builders and all the rest—in all, a wonderful cast of characters.

Other exhibits feature natural resources, dams and other developments on the river. This center encourage Washingtonians to consider their role in the stewardship of the mighty Columbia River, one of our great natural wonders.●

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am extremely concerned that in the rush to shrink the size of the Federal Government, Congress may eliminate or severely limit the services provided by many important programs. One such program, which gives low-income individuals a fighting chance, is the Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. Established by an act of Congress in 1974, the LSC provides grants to local agencies that in turn offer legal services to the poor. In its 20 plus years in existence, the LSC has provided funding for legal services to tens of thousands of low-income Americans in areas ranging from inner-cities to native American reservations.

The U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois recently issued a resolution supporting the continued funding of the LSC. This resolution is significant because it comes from those who administer justice in our courts, and who have first-hand knowledge of the benefits of legal services. The resolution asserts that the LSC is essential to providing equal opportunities for justice for all Americans.

I applaud the action taken by the justices in the Northern District of Illinois, and ask that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

This court, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, understands that there are proposals before Congress to restrict or eliminate funding for the Legal Services Corporation and to transfer to the states the responsibility for providing legal assistance to low-income persons and families. In Illinois, at least, the likelihood that such assistance would be provided by the state, given its present and prospective fiscal difficulties, is remote, and the restriction or elimination of federal funding would, in all probability, lead to a corresponding restriction or to the elimination of legal assistance. We believe such a decision would have a major adverse impact upon the administration of equal justice.

This court is aware that many low-income persons and families in Illinois have no means to obtain redress except through the five federally-supported legal services programs in this state. The Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago alone represented over 38,000 low-income persons and families in 1994, primarily by counseling or by work-

ing the matter out with other parties without resort to governmental agencies or to the courts. These matters included resolution of landlord-tenant disputes, the provision of public benefits, providing representation in marriage dissolution matters including assisting in obtaining adequate child support, obtaining orders of protection for victims of domestic violence, enforcing consumer protection laws, assisting in employment and housing discrimination matters, assisting working low-income people in obtaining unemployment insurance benefits, and assisting migrant workers, the disabled and crime victims. In many instances LAFC enlists the aid of private attorneys, who provide services at minimal compensation. Many of these matters involve enforcement of federal law, either constitutional rights or, more commonly, statutes duly enacted by Congress. Their enforcement requires adequate representation, and that representation will not be available without federally supported legal assistance.

Also of particular concern to this court is the Federal Court Prison Litigation Project, through which LAFC provides necessary training and support. Private counsel, through the district's trial bar, accept appointment as counsel in prisoner cases without expectation of compensation. Having counsel is of great benefit not only to the plaintiffs but also to the defendants and the court, as that representation is helpful in separating meritorious claims from non-meritorious claims at an earlier stage and in facilitating orderly progression of the litigation. LAFC provides training, consultation, research assistance and a data and materials bank. We believe that few private counsel would be willing to participate in that program if those services were not available.

Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois supports the continuation of the federally funded legal services program as essential to the administration of equal justice.●

HONORING MORTON GOULD

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I would like to express my sincere congratulations today to a great artist and a great man, Morton Gould. Considering Mr. Gould's numerous lifetime achievements in music, he is well deserving of the high honor that has been presented to him, the 1994 Pulitzer Prize for music composition.

Born in Richmond Hill, NY, on December 10, 1913, Mr. Gould's music career began at age 6 with his first published piece, a waltz, appropriately titled "Just Six." At age 8, Mr. Gould entered the Institute of Musical Arts in New York City on scholarship and continued studying and playing music until his teens. After having to leave school for financial reasons and working for a while as a pianist for vaudeville acts, he landed a job as a pianist for the Radio City Music Hall. By the time he was 21, Mr. Gould was introducing his work through conducting and arranging a weekly series of orchestra radio programs for the Mutual Radio Network.

Mr. Gould's unique blend of music, resonating of jazz, folk, hymns, spirituals, gospel, and Latin-American, re-

flects the lyrical cross-section of America that makes his work so well loved. Some of his more popular works include: "Latin-American Symphonette"; "Spirituals for Orchestra"; "Tap Dance Concerto"; "Jekyll and Hyde Variations"; "American Salute and Derivations for Clarinet and Band" written for the late Benny Goodman. "Pavanne," from Gould's "Second Symphonette" has become one of the most widely performed instrumental standards.

During his distinguished career he has composed works for Broadway musicals, dance, ballet, film, and television. His work has been commissioned by symphony orchestras, the Library of Congress, the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, the New York City Ballet, and the American Ballet Theatre. His compositions have been performed around the world by many great conductors of today as well as those of the past, including the great talents of Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Artur Rodzinski, Dimitri Mitropoulos, and Fritz Reiner.

While Mr. Gould's work has spanned the greater part of this century, he has always managed to remain contemporary. Beginning with LP's, his multitude of works have made their way into each new recording medium, including the new digital recording technology which he was one of the first to use as early as 1978.

As an artist himself, Mr. Gould has long fought to protect the rights of all musical creators. Since 1935, he has been a member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the oldest performing rights organizations in the world. He has also served on the organization's board of directors since 1959 and from 1986-94, he was its president.

His many awards include a Grammy and a number of Grammy nominations; the 1983 Gold Baton Award, presented by the American Symphony Orchestra League; the 1985 Medal of Honor for Music from the National Arts Club; 1986 election to the American Academy of Arts and Letters; and the National Music Council's Golden Eagle Award. And in December 1994, Mr. Gould was presented with a lifetime achievement award by the Kennedy Center.

Last March 10, 11, and 12, Mstislav Rostropovich conducted the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, DC, in the world premier of Mr. Gould's "Stringmusic," for which he received the Pulitzer Prize. This extraordinary piece was commissioned by the Hechinger Foundation in honor of Mr. Rostropovich's last season as musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra and to honor Mr. Gould's 80th birthday.

As a fellow New Yorker and fellow American, I salute Mr. Gould's accomplishments and contributions through his music which have given so much to us all and forever enriched our lives.●